Mr. Buchanan's Letter to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

NAVIGATING THE PACIFIC.

&c., &c., &c.,

Our London Correspondence

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1853. The Position of the Sultan-Last Report of a Make with the ans-Mr. Soule, Kosneh and Museumi, in Lo Freat State Fairs of Russia—Where all the Pin Come From-New Russia and its Population-

ary Service under Nicholas-Cossack Reg There is no mistake about it! The Porte is resolved, at I risks, to defend its dignity and nationality, although crisis may afford a little hope of a pacific result.

There is a chance that peace may be preserved—that is, if the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas and his sons at the manp of Olmutz may be so construe d.

The leading article of the Paris Considers nel of Wed seeday says that the warlike dispositions of the Turks be in to tell on the till now moderate character of the Sultan is said to be about publishing a manifesto to his sub

jects. I am informed that this manifesto, which is described as very spirited and strong had been sent to the official paper at Constantinople, with orders to the editor to insert it in his columns, but, on the remonstrance of the two ambassadors the printing of it, which had already A report was current here last evening and this mor

sing that Oner Pasha had been unable to restrain the troops under his command—that they had attacked the Bussies, and after four days fighting they were beaten, and a porary truce agreed upon.

Showing the difference between European and American

en-whilst European diplomatists never mention the names of Kossuth and Mazzini but with horror, and lst Lord Palmerston has dogged the steps of the illus rious exiles by policemen in disguise, the American diplo matists display a different spirit. Mr. Pierre Soulé, (the ch abused of our town "Thunderer,") the Minister of the United States to Spain, arrived in town on Thursday last. His first visit was to Kossuth, his second to Man pini, with whom he had been previously acquainted gh he remained but two days in London, he had see cral interviews with Kossuth, as he thinks that the inter sts of the United States rest as much upon the sympa thies of the nations as the respect which the govern hel towards the increasing power of the West.

In Russia fairs still possess an importance they scarcely any longer retain elsewhere, or rather in more civilized Every town of note has its own, which is mor er less frequented; that of Novo Garod, is reputed the mos considerable on the European continent. All the nation of European Asia send their representatives to it. Next after it, the fair of Karkof is in high esteem among the merchants for its rich furs. These often last more than month, and they are impatiently looked forward to all the country nobles, whom they enable to breathe, as & were, for a while, the odor of fashionable town Mrs—balls, theatres, music, shopping, horse races—a world of pleasures in the compass of a few days. Every case sets about enjoying themselves with foverish ardor everything else is interrupted—the fair to-day, all other things to-morrow. At a little distance from the town are hugh bazaars, filled with oriental merchandise, and the covered alleys are crowded with fashionable loun gers in the afternoon. A very curious spectacle is the labyrinth of Persian cloths and shawls, slippers, furs, Parisian bonnets and caps, shawls from Kashmir, and thousands of other tempting novelties. Europe and Asia are matched against each other, and exert all their arts of fascination to allure purchasers. In spite of all the clegance of the French fashions, it must be owned that the little bonnets and scanty mantillas cut but a sorry Scare beside the muslin intervoven with gold and silver, rich termalansas and furs that adorn the bazaars. Rostof is the centre of all the commerce of the

interior of the Empire, with the Sea of Azof, and with a large portion of the Russian coasts of the Black sea. Through this town pour all the productions of Siberia and the manufactured goods intended for consumption throughout the greater part of Southern Russia. These goods are floated down the Volga thee carried by land a distance of forty miles to another point, where they are embarked so the Don, and conveyed to Rostof, the general entrope. The barges on the rivers are flat, 112 feet long and 20 to 20 feet wide, and yet draw only two feet of water. They are freighted with timber and firewood, mats, bark, pitch, tar, hemp, cables, from, artillery, and anchors. The whole traffic and navigation of the Don down stream depends on the arrivals from the Volga. The barges on the latter being put together with boils, are taken as under, and conveyed, with their cargoes, in carts to the Don Azef, a little lower down, on the other side of the Don, now only an insignificant willage; its long celebrated for tress has been abandoned, and going to ruin.

and going to ruin.

The three governments of Khorson, Tawriel, and Materinoselar, which form the southern boundary of Russia, are collectively termed New Russia. The population consists of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, now called Malorossians, Muscovites, Germans, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, between whom there is no religious or political sympathy. In spite of all the efforts of the government it has been found impossible to blend the Cossack with the Muscovite race, and insurrections and disturbances are not unfrequent. The whole of Southern Russia, from the banks of the Durkser to the Sea of Axof and the foot

Jove, between whom there is so religious or political sympathy. In spite of all the efforts of the government it has been found impossible to blend the Cosack with the Minscovite race, and insurrections and disturbances are not unfrequent. The whole of Southern Russia, from the banks of the Ducister to the Sea of Azof and the foot of the mountains of the Coinea, consists exclusively of vast plains, or steppes, elevated from forty to fifty yards above the level of the sea. The whole district is completely bare of forests, and the only fuel the inhabitants can procure is straw, reeds, and the dung of animals.

The Russian nation is divided into two classes—the aristocracy, who enjoy all the privileges; and the people, who hear all the burden of the State. Nobility is not conferred exclusively by birth, as every free man may become noble by serving the State. Nobility is not conferred exclusively by birth, as every free man may become noble by serving the State in a civil or military espacity. Whatever may be said to the contrary, conservatism is the characteristic of the Russian nobility. There have been conspiracies against the reigning sowereign, but none against existing institutions. It was feeter the First's dread of the power of the nobles that led him to throw the field of honors open to all his subjects who were not series, and the seastle has been that the old families have lost all sort of inflaence. In no country in the world are persons engaged in trade subject to greater insults, or held in lower esteem. It is only by dint of bribery that they can obtain the smallest act of justice. At the post stations unfortunate merchants are estan kept waiting forty-eight hours at the pleasure of the elecks, without deared. The nobles can fleg the clerks and postmasters, and these forces and the foreigner, who, on the strought of the development of any title to give him importance. The nobles can fleg the clerks and postmasters, and these forces and the repair the roads and public works, and furnish means of cons

his sale object being to effect a rapid increase in the papelation of his master. The average price of a family mages from £25 to £40.

The Russian peasantry look upon military service with the greatest horror. Their antipathy to it is universal, and the regiments can only be recruited by main force. There is no conscription in Russia, but the moment the men are wanted, as imperial akase is issued, commanding such a number to be raised in such and such governments—the selection is arade by the head mas is scoret, to prevent descrition. The young men chosen are arrested in the feath of the night, and remain fettered till they have been be jocited by the surgeon, after which they are sent of in detachments, under a strong guard of armed soldiers. On the lands of the nobles the selection is made with more difficulty, and the unfortunate recruit is generally chained to an old man, who acts as his keeper, and cannot quit him by day or night. The privations and sufferings the Ruscovite soldiers endure is the cause of this universal separance to the service.

The organization of the Cossaek regiments is conducted in nearly a similar way as the regular service. All the Cossaek are soldiers born, their term of service being twenty years abroad or twenty-five at home; they pay no taxes, but are obliged to equip themselves at their own argence. Out of a population of little more than anil a million there are sixty regiments of \$50 men each, and more companies of artillary having each eight pieces of ennon. When troops are vanted for the Caucasus, each district receives notice of the pumber of soldiers and officers it is to supply, and the first hame in the military books are selected without derinction. They are all marched to the frontier, and when assembled, chanced in a addrone, and onicers appointed to command them. Recent artempts to subject them to European describing here, it is and, desproyed their value is aptitude for activity having and head officers and onicers appointed to command them.

horses, is the chief source of gain to the Cossacks, and Count Platoff's stude are in the highest reputs. The vast herds are allowed to wander about the steppes without care or superintendence. They never enter a stable, summer and winter they are in the open air, and must precure their own food, and hence become extremely vigorous, supporting the most trying campaigns with remarkable hardiness. Nothing can be more simple and expeditious than the mode in which they are broken in. The horse is caught with a noose, he is saddled and bridled, the rider mounts him, and he is allowed to gallop on the steppe until he falls exhausted. From that moment he is perfectly tamed, and may be ridden without danger.

The horse is caught with a noose, he is sallowed to gallop en the steppe until he falls exhausted. From that moment he is perfectly tamed, and may be ridden without danger.

It is generally feared that the musical season in Paris for this winter will be but a very indifferent one. The Halian Opera, which generally opens the first week in October, will not be opened before the middle of November, and fears are entertained that the new Impersario, Colonel Ragani, will sot even then, nothwithstanding his promise to the contrary, be able to procure a complete Italian beape, particularly since Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves have formally declined to accept an engagement, principally owing to Mr. Reeves' time being fully occupied with the preparations for the grand English opera at Drury Lane Theatre in February next.

Mr. Gustavus Brocke and Mr. E. L. Davenport still continue to alternate their round of Shakes-perian parts at I rury Lane. The houses are first rate, particularly the pit and galleries, and Mr. E. T. Smith will doubtless make a good purse. Mr. Anderson appears in Sir Giles Oversench at the Royal Standard Theatre, this evening, of which more in my next.

Theatricals are unusually dull just now, but so is town,—looking quite like a deserted village.

Balfe's opera, "The Enchantress," was revived on Thursday at the Surrey. Although by no means one of the composer's best works, it contains a good many of his fuent and graceful melodies. The part of the hecoine, by Miss Remer, is an arduous one, she is not only the central point of the action, but she appeared in almost every extregion of the composer's best works, it contains a good many of his fuent and graceful melodies. The part of the hecoine, by Miss Remer, is an arduous one, she is not only the central point of the action, but she appeared in almost every extregion of the action, but she appeared in almost every extregion of the action, but she appeared in almost every extregion of the popular song, "A Youthful Knight," the cavatina with chorus in the thir

We learn from Berlin, Sept 12, that an increase in the We learn from Berlin, sept 12, that an interest is as-paper money is talked of, to the extent of 5,000,000 tha-lers. The circulation at present consists of 54,000,000 of paper, and 288,000,000 in gold and silver coin.

This evening a courier is to set off for Constantinople, in consequence of a conference between the Russian Ambas-sador and M. Manteuffel.

The Court of Justice has been occupied to-day with the trial of an emissary of the Propaganda of Lendon.

W. R. M.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1853.

A Political Glonce at the War Question—The Francial Barcemeters—What will be the Result?—European Diplomacy—A Close Consultation Between England and France—The Latest London Opinion of the Difficulty.

A glance at the two great political barometers of Europe—the London Exchange and the Paris Bourse—will convince you that the horizon is stormy. In fact the very next message by the electric wires may be that

omer Pasha has opened fire on the Russians.

The Emperor of Russia, having declined to grant the

modifications demanded by the Porte to the note proposed as an ultimatum by the four Powers, the whole ques ion is upset, and it is difficult to say what the next move will be. Two things are quite certain-Russia has not the slightest intention of moving out of the Danubian principalities, and the Turks are, on the other hand, eager for war. In fact, the Divan is alarmed at its own army and to prevent Constantinople being sacked by the wild hordes of which the Turkish army is composed it will have to open the campaign.
"God preserve us from our friends," is an old saying

The Turk, after being backed and encouraged to resist ance by England and France, is threatened to be left in the lurch by them now. Russian diplomacy has succeeded throughout. Public opinion is, however, aroused in France as well as in England, and I do not see how those

France as well as in England, and I do not see how those two powers can refuse to aid Turkey if required. As regards Austria, she will join Russia. I believe that they have teen acting in concert all along.

The question is now as follows:—A note is drawn up at Vienna by the four Powers, which Russia says it will accept to settle the question. The Divan finds, however, that it is in substance the identical note it had already refused, and, unless modified, stoutly declines to sign it. It politely notifies the modifications it requires, and the Crar refuses point blank.

And now the Crar has the semblence of right on his side. I was willing, (he can say,) to abide by the propo-

Car refuses point blank.

And now the Car has the semblesce of right on his side. I was willing, the can say, to abide by the proposition of the friends of Turkey. Turkey has declined, so here goes! In fact, the mediating powers have made a horrible bengle of it. Surely Turkey is the best judge of her own dignity. The allies have been treating her like a fifth-rate power, and say: "We have drawn up a note to avoid war; you must sign it." Turkey, however, firmly declines this treatment. So matters rest. Her armaments are immense, and a European war is now more inmisent than ever it was.

All the cabinet ministers are in town, and it is even reported that M. Broayn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has some over to consult with Lord Clarendon.

Conjectures are ranning was as to wast win take pace. Some go so far as to say that the English and French fleets sent to He-Ess fay, to protect the Ottomas empire, will now be employed to compel her government to give in, to avoid a European war. I believe that the two powers are prepared to coloid the integrity and maintain the independence of the Ottoman empire.

Lospon, Sept. 46, 1853. Politics, Corn and Stocks-Bank of England-Smal Chance of a Pacific Se'llement of the Eastern Question-"Talk on 'Change' in Lord n.

To-day is the 16th of September, and the Resso-Turkish question is still the engrossing topic. Our last intelli-gence dates from the 14th, and is conveyed in a telegraphic message to Paris. Our attention hadefor some days been fixed on the operations of French capitalists, and the city with which sales were effected appear unfor tunately to be conducted with wise fatality.

From the means at our disposal of judging of the present state of matters, it appears that the modifications de-manded by the Sublime Porte have been definitely refused by the Czar. It is true, as an antithesis, that those in clined to believe in the continuance of peace insist strong ly on the circumstance that a new memorandum from speculative movements is what we at home seem unable to determine.

The uncasiness, it is not to be dispoised is becomimore and more alarming. The price of wheat has again risen 2f. 50c. the hectolitre at Marseilles, and with, as the bearing of this Fastern question exerted yesterday, no mean influence in the resolution arrived at by our direcmean innuence in the resolution arrived at oy our directors in Threadmendle street. To the rise, which but ten days since had increased one-half per cont, we have a further advance of one-half. This is indeed smaller than expectation had tended to make us deglore; but still the fact of four-and a-half per cent being now the rate of discount at the bank is no mean augury of a pressing

fact of four and a half per cent being now the rate of dis-count at the bank is no mean augury of a pressing future.

Unfortunately, we are unable even to console ourselves with, at all events, the bloodless issue of the negotiations, unfavorable though they be. Reports are current on change of actual collision between the antagonistic forces; that Omer Pasha had been compelled to lead on his forces; the all-important Danube was crossed, engage-ments had ensued, and the Russians had the best of it, after five days fighting; detachments are arriving; steam-boats are hastening with arms and ameunifour; an army of reserve is forming at Adrianople, the command of which is entracted to Ruchdi Pasha.

The gnestion naturally arises how a settlement not only

is entrusted to Ruchdi Pashs.

The question naturally arises how a settlement not only can be arrived at but even hoped for under such circumstances. "There is no compulsion, tail you must."

The Crar seems to be meeting with all the abuse, but has his own way airer all and I think there is no required rauch segacity to see, that with a treacherous mediator on the work, and an uncomprossing enemy on the north, the country under the dominion of the Porte has a chance but meagre indeed.

Hon. James Buchanan and the Liverpool

American Chamber of Commerce. The London Sun of the 16th of September, in giving the following letter from Mr. Buckanan, remarks that the Liverpool American Chamber of Commerce forwarded as invitation to the Hon. James Buchanan, the new ambas sador for the United States to England, immediately after his arrival. The following reply had been received from him, from which it will be seen that he is not able to accept the invitation at present. Mr. Buchanan's letter enters somewhat fully into several questions of interest.

enters somewhat fully into several questions of interest. It is as follows:

UNITED STATE LEGATION.

LEGATION AND SERVED STATES LEGATION.

Sym—I have died the honor to receive the resolution adopted on the 30th elt. by the American Chamber of Comprese at Liverpool, inviting me to a banquet to be given by them, as a mark of respect and welcomes upon my appointment as Minister of the United States of America to England, and requesting me to ansee a day when it will best suit my convarience to attend.

Whilst highly and gratefully appreciating this honor, I were that it is impossible for me, with a due regard to my public duties in London, to say when, if at all, their kind invitation could be accepted. I feel, therefore, constrained respectfully to decline it. In doing this, however, I beg to assure them that no man in either country estimates more highly than myself the commerce conducted between liverpool and the United States; and no man more ardently desires that it may long continue to extend itself in peace and prosperity, and to confor natural benefits upon both mations.

The period in the world's history seems at length to have arrived when mansimd have discovered that marrow and unjust restrictions upon foreign trade most surely defeat their own clipest, and when sellchmen itself is enlisted in favor of a liberal policy. The philanthropist at the same time appoises in the knowledge that the mutual dependence which commerce creates between nations is the surest preventive of war, by rendering peace the interest of all. For my own part, I figure policy that the unsate and material interest havolved, are not worth six months suspension of the trade between Great Fritain and the United States, judged along according to the value of the material interest havolved, are not worth six months as expension of the indeed between the two countries. It is, therefore, greatly to be seared that these questions should engles by for a friendly competition in all the pursuits calculated to emighten and benefit the human r tures is concerned, which has ever been communed amon runn, is that now in apparently successful progress

in China. Eheuld this terminate in opening a free access to that vast empire of 380,000,000 of human beings, the United States and Great Britain will have a harvest presented before them, which, even with all their energy, enterprise, and resources, they will scarcely be able to resp. Then will a noble and generous rivalry also spring up between them, which shall contribute most effectually to promote the cause of Christianity, civilization and freedem, among this ancient and strange people.

With sentiments of great respect, I remain your obedient servant.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

William Brown, Esq., M. P., Chairman, &c.

Ireland.

The following is an abridgment of the commercial report supplied by the Belfast Mercury, one of the best conducted agricultural journals in the province of Ulster:—
Within the last six or eight weeks, several movements have been made, through the press and otherwise, for the purpose of creating something like a panic relative to the supplies of food in the coming twelve months. Melancholy forebodings, backed up by a long array of figures, were set forward to the effect that all the home supplies and all the anticipated importations from foreign and eclonial markets, would barely preserve us from a famine not less intense than that of 1847. Taking Ulster as an example, we have no hesitation in stating that there is at present no sign of what could be really called a scarcity of food. The early harvest is nearly all aftely gathered; some grain yet stands in the field, but the great proportion of cereals which were sown at the commencement of spring is aved in the finest possible condition. Octobersown wheat, we have heard from many and very different quarters, is likely to turn out a fair average, both as to bulk and quality of grain. Although it is a common saying even among agriculturists that the atmosphere of the north of Irchand is toe cold for the successful culture of wheat, yet we find that, within the last week, samples of that same grain, naised within a few miles of Belfast, have been sold at 13s. per cwt., or at a figure equal to the highest rates current for Canadian or Bantsic. That portion of the cant crop which was sown late in April, or the first week in May, will not reach anything like the bulk taken off the same breatth of ground last season. We must, however, take into account that this year a large quantity of land destined for the culture of spring whe at was sown in oats, and consequently the total breatth of that crop has, this season, been very far above that, perhaps, ever seen in this prevince. Early sown cats may be noted as a fair crop. We have heard of sales in the stock where the p

the industrial repuese, the ting the value of labor than in examining the prices of 4th. loaf.

Navigating the Pacific.

At the meeting of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Hull upon the 18th of September, the Rev. C. G. Nicolay discoursed, in the geographical and ethnological section, upon the importance of certain places in the Pacific with reference to great circle routes across that ocean. The general want of appreciation of great circle sailing is evidenced by the routes selected by steam packet companies, both to the east and to the west. This kas arisen from the habitual disc of Mercator's projection. To facilitate the consideration of the subject a stereographic chart of the Pacific showing the linear concentricity of its shores, has been constructed; great circles have been laid down on a Mercator's chart between many of the most important place in the world, and tables of distances have been completely calculated. From these the distances involved in the Pacific route to Australia, via the lethmus of Panama appear to be, from Landauce in the Land's-cet of Bolart town, via the Cape of Good Hope, is on In 1,260 millen—\$49 miles. But from the Land's-cet to Hobart town, via the Cape of Good Hope, is on In 1,260 millen—\$49 miles shorter. The facilities is forded on the route from Panama ne, he ever, great. The Galapagos Islands, where existence of coal is reported, afford a ref. from the horrible slimate of the islimus, if they offer every advantage for a depet. The six can juny formed for the purpose of effecting communition by this route proposes Taliiti as the informed depet, but Taliit lies far out of the shortest track and dangerous of access from the cast. Easter island nearest the direct line, and, if its herbor be sufficen dangerous of access from the east. Fas nearest the direct line, and, if its harbor well suited in other respects. The Sandwic sent themselves as the most important isas the North Facific. They are distant respectively along a 2008 mile. See Facility of the Computation of the Com Vancouver's island, 2,293 miles; San-Francisco, 2,085; Central America, 4,025; Caliao, 5,066; Valparasico, 5,965; Japan, 5,853; Chusan, 4,301; Singapore, 5,822, Sidney, 4,560; Auckland, 5,817. The conclusions come to by Mr. Nicolay, are, that what is now called the overland route to China ought to be the most rapid until one is opened across North America. That by the Caps has the next preference, while the advantages of that by Panama are almost exclusively confined to the Southern States of the Union and the West Indies; and, with respect to to them, it will be superseded by the overland route. British North-west America, Mr. Nicolay considers more favorably situated than any other part of the coast in the Pacific for commanding the trade of that ocean, and the establishment of rapid communication with it, and the development of its resources are therefore objects of the first importance. its resources are therefore objects of the first im

Foreign Miscellany.

of rapid communication with it, and the development of its resources are therefore objects of the first importance.

Foreign Miscelleny.

The adherents to the doctrines of Mormonism increase rather than diminish in those districts of South Wales where they have established themselves, and of late they have received an accession of strength in several persons of middle class station. A well known Weish lecturer, named Robert Parry, better known by his appellation of "Robyn Dai," has recently joined the ranks of Mormonism, and is now holding forth to these deluded people. An extensive exodus has taken place during the aummer, and numbers have found their way over to the waters of the Sait Lake. Large bodies of these sniguided people. An extensive exodus has taken place during the aummer, and numbers have found their way over to the waters of the Sait Lake. Large bodies of these sniguided people. An extensive sex resputed to have been performed by the elders of the sect, all of which are faithfully believed by their dapes.

Harces partridges, grouse, &c., foam an important portion of the feed of man, especially in the higher circles of teniest. The fairerpool market is not much celebrated for variety, and like total sales aggregated do not exceed in the year 100,000 braces of all bots, weighing 100 tons, value 215,000. Large imports of rabbits are received in laverpool from Ireland acadwales during six months in the year, about 50,000 couples weetly or, 2,600,000 tons 659 tons, value £55,000. Arge of hers, ducks, and other pentity, are produced in ireland to as extent almost incredible. The supplies sent to Liverpool, and thence into the manufacturing districts, are enormous frequently 1,000,000 in one day. They are packed between layers of straw, in atongly made boxes, hampers, and crates, containing 1,000 to 90,000 eggs, each in particular to interest of the public with the particular and manufacturing districts, the late of his particular and manufacturing districts, the late of his particular and manufacturing

Mr. Robert P. Leland, of Mechanicsville, Caratoga coun-Mr. Robert P. Leland, of Mechanicaville, Saratoga country, a ciril engineer, engaged in the construction of the Northern Radroad in Canada, while on the line of the road, about thirty miles from Parrie, on the lat uit, was randing on a log with the braceh of the gan about he icit in his hand resting heate him. The gan shoped of the log, striking the hammer and exploding the tag; the every passed through his body, and he died almost immediately. He hamses a wife and expecible to monry his loss. NEWS FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior. sommander, arrived yesterday morning, having left Mobile on the 24th and Havana on the 27th ult.

The health of Havana was good. A slight disturbance occurred at Cardenas about the 24th ult., resulting in several arrests.

Information had reached Havena that the famou

slaver Lady Suffolk had arrived at Vera Cruz in charge of an efficer of the Mexican navy, and that it was expested she would be condemned, for having been found ander Mexican colors equipped for the slave tra

It was stated that a cargo of 580 slaves had been successfully landed at Trinidad about two weeks since. The Captain-General was using every effort to detect the par-ties concerned in this violation of law. The proceedings against M. Julian Zulucta was aban

Rumors were rife in Havana that General Pezuel

would very soon relieve General Canedo as Governor General of Cuba. A grand ball was announced to come off at the Palace n the 10th instant, the anniversary of Queen Isabella's

birthday.

Some seditionary pamphlets, supposed to have confrom the United States, having recently been introduced into the island, the police were actively engaged in endeavoring to discover parties having copies of them i

their possession.

It was reported at Havana that Mesers. Diago, of city, planters, had failed, and that their liabilities amounted to \$1,250,000. The three American scamen belonging to the Jasper

were still in prison, but through the active exertions of our Acting Consul, Col. Robinson, they would soon be

Freights were up, and vessels in demand.

OUR MAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, September 27, 1853. HAVANA, September 27, 1853.

Effect of the American Press upon the Cuban Authorities—More
About the Yucatan Importation—Mariy to be Whitewashed
ond Allowed to Escape—Escape of Spanish Soldiers to New
Orleans—The American Consul's Despatches Cut Open—
General Canedo to be Removed—The Yellow Fever on Shipboard, &c., &c. Fer steamship Black Warrior, hence for New York, I

send you some later, and, I trust, more interesting intelli-gence. With regard to the matter of the speculation of Don Francisco Marty, in the importation and enslaving of some hundred Yucatan Indians, I learn that, since your scorching editorial upon the subject, the Captain-General has made more strict inquiries, and it is thought that Don Francisco Marty, though not placed under arrest, is still undergoing the severest examination in regard to the charges which have been made against him. It is confidently expected that the result of the "Sumario" will go very hard against him, though his great wealth and in fluence may clear him altogether, as the following facts would seem to show :- In reference to this matter the Diarie de la Marina of September 14 published a notice, emanating from the government, and commanding that all persons who had assisted in the importation of these ludians, or who had or did have at that time any of them in their employment, should appear before the mayor of the city, the alcalde, or the judge of the distriet, en pain of a fine of five hundred dollars, and give an account as to how and where such services were obtained. Ou the 20th, in accordance with this notice, several persons appeared at the place appointed, when they were informed by the government Excribase that the process having been withdrawn by superior order the processings were at an end; and that, therefore, all persons who had these Indians in their employ—all persons who had enslaved free citizens of Yucatan—could keep them in their employ, and they need fear no further molestation from this cause! Therefore, it would seem that the proceedings against Marty have been stayed for the present, at any rate, and that the honest intentions of the government have "faded" altogether, and melted beneath the effulgence of his doubloons. The kidxapped Indians are yet to remains hired out slaves, which makes them slaves in reality; and a certain Don Francisco Marty is to go on as he has been going and do as he has been doing.

It is a current report in Havana that some eighteen soldiers, disguised as citizens, made their escape from Havana on the 6th, in the steamship El Dorado, which sailed from here for New Orleans on that date. It is, no doubt, entirely correct, as your correspondent has often heard of troops escaping from various parts of the island, and of others who implored contributions to enable them to follow the example of their comrades.

With regard to the answer of Lord J. Russell to Mr. Everett, upon the Tripartite treaty question, it seems to have escaped the notice of all the American oursalists that a very different line of conduct has been adopted upon the subject of Cuba, and in the significant articles in the London Yenes, published in May last. Secribane that the process having been withdrawn i

owner, is quite well, but he has not yet been sent to the Moro. Col. Robinson, United States Consul, has had another interview with the Captain General relative to the ro-tion to which letters and despatches sent to the con-have been subjected in the Havana Post Office. It that an important despatch, covering one addressed t

canedo expressed great surprise, and, in the Colone's presence, ciciated an order to the Postmaster General, commanding that functionary hereafter to treat the desputches of our Consul with more respect. Very kind of him, was it not?

I wrote you sometime since that three American sailors, belonging to the slaver Jasper, were now detained here in prison. Their depositions have been taken by the Consul, and will be forwarded to Washington very soon. It is said to be true that the Jasper sailed from New York without a register or other papers. Were is Capt. Townsend?

The French bark Duvivier, 209 tons, Capt. Avoine, bound from Gienfoeron to Harre, with several lady

The French bark Duvivier, 209 tons, Capt. Avoine, bound from Genfuegos to Havre, with several lady passengers, was picked up in a helpless cendition, of Cape San Antonio, and towed into this port, by the American bark Canada, Capt. Luscoub. It seemed that soon after leaving Genfuegos six of the crew of the French bark were seized with yellow fever and died. The others were also ill, and thus the ship was left at the mercy of the elements, when she was rescued by the Canada. Twelve per cent salvage has been awarded to Captais Luscoub, of the Canada, for his services in towing the French vessel into this port. familia, for his services in towing the French vessel into this port.

I have been informed, from good authority, that Gen

I have been informed, from good authority, that occa-caseds will soon be relieved from the totis and cares of office by General Fezucia, an ex-Governor of Puerto Rico, who will soon govern Cuba.

The British bark Appoline, from London, Capt. Stan-bury, bound from Genfuegos to Cork, with timber and sugar, put into this port yesterday in distress—part of her crew having died of the yellow fever.

THE CUBAN PRISS AND LORD SORN RUSSELL'S

The Diario de la Marina of September 14, publishes an an article concerning Lord John Russell's letter. We

an article concerning Lord John Russell's letter. We tanuslate:

Effere publishing the despatch of Lord John Russell, of which the Hirzain informed us, the opportunity occurred to us of reiterating certain explanations with respect to the apparent inconsequence which the subject reveals. Spain nor the Spanish people have ever entrusted their security, their dignity, nor the defence of their rights, to the hope of foreign intervention. When, at the first dead of disturbance, our government increased with profusion the means of defence of the island, not to insure punishment—for that was always certain—but to make it more easy and rapid, it did not vait40 seek advice or soluti aid from foreigners. The enlightened Puke of Valoncia, who then presided over the exhinet, worked instantaneously, through an impulse worthy of the national pride and of his own energetic character, and from this honorable effort it is very certain that two counsellor of the crawn had offered to direct affairs in those sircumstances. When, at a later period, and the repetition of the craw was consummated. Spain was compelled to represent with an armed hand, she herself was sufficiently able, without an effort, to overthrow those plans. In the imperious though melanchely necessity of a severe punishment, she considered noughs but the proregatives of her sovereignty and the repearation due for the outrage. The crisis, therefore—if it may be so called—vanished, because the power and the will of Spain were were then equal to the task. In that hange our confidence and our principal dependence for the future. If we had man fested anxiety, or taken excessive measures to make known the opinions and intentions of patent foreign governments on this matter, we porhaps had presented a butte to the shafts of calumns.

Indeed, in showing ourselves so exigent—as who more so—in points of honor and automal dignity, we have neither ventured on the puerile excess of denying that we reckneed upon great alliances, sor feigned to dissinint their support. We have

The Duriso copeludes by giving a translation of Lord John Russell's letter to Mr. Crampton.

From an article of the Diario of the previous day, on the same subject, we translate the following para-

Indeed, that neither England nor Peance would ever telerate with indifference any aggression against the rights of Spain as an allied nation, and whose loss would redound forthe injury of their own interests, was a point already established, and on which no one could be ignorant. The conduct observed on certain reseast occasions spoke in a very explicit manner, and so no case could be surprised at the deciaration with which the British minister concluded his note. It is tene, that on England expressing that the proposition for a convention being decilized she resumed her full liberty of action, she did so in a language whose energy collides upon the extreme limits of that moderation which the diplomatic style requires. It is tene, also, that when she qualifies as "a melancholy expression for the chief of a great State" some of the evides answers of Mr. Everett the leasen has compelling rather severe. In the, it is true shat the historical same and the recommended the interest same reigns in the latter part of the writing, where he recommends to the United States the justice and

propriety which result from the mutual respect towards the rules of international law. All this, however, disappears before the frankness with which he fully enters into the fundamental origin of the controversy.

Because, by dint of repetition among themselves, the Angle-American writers and politicians of what they call the Monroe doctrine, had almost arrived at taking it, in all its modern elasticity of interpretation, for an andisputed and universally recognized principle. Such premises once admitted, there was no mistake in the logical seductions which they pretended to draw from them, and in conformity with what then would exist in favor of the United States—a right of dominion over the New World, or at least a monopoly of supremacy in whatever questions affected it. But the principle was not only inadmissible, but false in every point, and hence the principal merit of the note referred to, in which Lord John Russell combats the error with all possible clearness and with firmness adequate to the requirements of the case. The evident right which aids all European nations, and particularly those having possessions in America, to intervene in the maintenance of the political equilibrium, is sustained and demonstrated with admirable vigor. Nor is the passing allusion to be disdained which in this view is made to the situation of Mexico, a short but very substantial sicoke, and a theme fertile in reflection for such people as possess more foresight than the Hexale, or who are endowed with greater sincerity.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres THE SUBMISSION OF THE TROOPS OF UNQUIZE—IN TRIGUES OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCE FOR THE ISLAND OF MARTIN GARCIA—BOSTILITIES.

[From the London Times, Sept. 16.]

The following letter, dated Buenos Ayres, Aug. 2

gives some insight into the state of affairs and future prospects of the Argentine States :-

gives some insight into the state of affairs and fature prospects of the Argentine States:

After a fearful crisis, we have at last obtained a complete triumph, and this province at present enjoys profound tranquility; nay, we look forward with some dogree of confidence to a settled and lasting peace. General Urquiza has retired from the public scene in deep and indelible disgrace, and has left no military chief of any note or standing to play the despet anew in the republic. Besides, the community of Buenos Ayres has received a lesson of which they perhaps stood in need, and which they are not likely soon to forget. The decent and intelligent inhabitants have been compelled to take up arms in self decence, and the power has at last been wreated from the hands where Rosas and Urquiza placed it, for their own selfsh and unpartroite purposes. The belief had become current that the town party could not resist the country districts for more than a few weeks, and hence the case with which rebellions were got up, and the consequent discredit into which the very name of a South American republic had fallen. Social evils work their swn cure, and we now confidently anticipate better things of this wast republic. We have not yet been able to ascertain the extent of the damage satained in the late motiny, but we calculate it must be very considerable, though far short of what General Urquiza charitably intended it to be. As regards black cattle, it may require four or five years to retrieve our old position, to the serious prejudice of the export market. Fortunately the sheep establishment have escaped, and foreigners generally have good cause to be thankful that they have not suffered more. In town it must have bequeathed to us a heavy public debt, but, as that is purely domestic, and the gainers and losers nearly all remains within the State, we do not apprehend that it will cause any serious impediment to the march of events. Besides, at the present rate of exchange, it is after all a mere bagatelle compared with the k

ring the last twenty-saven years at least, possessed the same amount of talent, or enjoyed the same pressign and popularity.

General Flores, having fulfilled his mission, retires to the Oriental State, with the conseat and sanction of government. Lagos, and his principal partisans, are "ingitives and vagabends on the face of the earth," and have left a memorial behind them that renders them innocuous for the future. The same, we think and hope, may be predicted of General Urquiza and his clique, for we consider him beyond redemption, even with the aid and sountenance of foreign diplomatists.

The proverb says that when "the savens fall we may catch larks;" and the sudden fall of the Entreriano despot has just brought to light a piece of diplomacy that will redound little, in these regions, to the credit of Sir Charles Hotham and M. St. Georges. It expears, and beyond a doubt, that, in the certain prospect of his fail, these pentlemen negotiated with the last Provisor-Director the cession of the International Martin Gercia, the Gibralter of the France, to the initial and French Governments, as a susrentee for the Irrae margation of the interior rivers. It is a most odous transaction, for which treneral Urquiza had not a shadow of right or authority, and will be resisted with the last drop of Argentine blood, and it may lead to complications with the United States and Brazil, the remote consequences of which no one can foresee or predict. It is to be hoped that the British and French governments will neither ratify, countenance nor listes to such a project, which would blast all their prospects in these regious for generations to come. Commercial men interested in the trade of the River I late, and the friends of justice and humanity are bound to denounce this proceeding; as certainly ruinous to all egitimate interest, as scandalous and immeral in itself. The island in question has always belonged to the territory of the province of Buenos Ayres, over which teneral Urquiza has no jurisdiction, even in tenus of t time.
Charles left on the 26th ult., and is to be followed in

For Charles lett on the 20th tite, and is to be followed as twe days by his colleague, M. St. Georges.

The situation of Montevideo continues very unsatisfactory; and we expect every day to hear of the entry of a Ernaillan army of occupation, which may ultimately prove intal to its independence, though preferable in the meantime to the horrors and desolution of a new civil war. It has to thank the Urquiza party for the pass to which it is reduced.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

yesterday ruled considerably below those current at the close of the week previous. The tendency throughout has been downwards, and where holders have been compelled to realize large sacrifices have been submitted to. The decline has been pretty general. Good stocks as well as the fanciest have felt the effect of the unfavorable intelligence from Europe, and the depreciation in market values has been pretty thoroughly distributed. Several bull operators have been unable to meet the differences on their transactions and have caved in. They will hereafter appear only on the curbstones of Wall street. The bears have invariably proved themselves the most honorabl class of operators in the street. They pay up when the balances run against them so long as they have a dollar left, and stand to their contracts under the most adverse circumstances; while, on the other hand, the bulls back out long before their resources are exhausted, and throw their losses upon others. The stock market at present looks as though there would soon be a still greater scattering among holders, and it would be well for sellers to look closely to the margin, and keep thesuselves independent of the honesty of buyers by having sufficient put up to receive all contracts still unmatured. It is dangerous in these times to trust to individual responsibility. The future is crowded with events calculated to test to the utmost the strength of individuals and the different systems regulating financial and commercial affairs. Every man must look out for himself. Not a moment should be lost in throwing out all the anchors to windward, in taking in all extra sail, and in getting under as saug a rig as possible, to meet what ever may some. It is best to be prepared for the worst, and then calmly wait the course of things. Contraction should be the aim and object of any one engaged in finan cial and commercial pursuits. The money market is steadily tightening, and we do not look for a let-up for many weeks. The banks of this city have been gradually contracting their line of discounts, and the apply of specie in hand continues without increase. The clearing house system will be in full operation on Wednesday next, and the banks will find it a much greater check on their operations than the weekly statements. We an nex the clearing house plan adopted by the city banks. It does not leave the first leophole for debter banks to evade mmediate liquidation. There can be no kiteing, under

and be in a condition to sustain it:

New York City Banks—The Chaning House System.

1st. A zoom shall be provided sufficiently large to afford

devolving upon him.
3d. It shall be the duty of the manager to prepare, from statements furnished him by the banks, a general statement showing the position of each bank, whether as debtor

ment showing the position of each bank, whether as debtor or creditor.

4th. The settling elerk of each bank shall repair to the clearing house, with a list of his exchanges, at 9% o'clock in the morning, and take his place at his deak.

5th. The porters, at the same hour, will go to each bank's deak and make with its clerk their exchanges, having the amounts entered on their pass books as at treacht, (these entries seeing simply intended as receipts.) Liaving made their exchanges, the porters will return to their respective banks, carrying the money received by theys, as at present.

6th. The settling clerk having entered on his list the monest received from each bank against the amount delivered to each bank, and struck the balance, shall deliver the same to the manager.

7th. At 1% o'clock P. M., the debtor banks shall appear at the clearing house, prepased to settle the balance me by each and at the same har the creditor banks.

7th. At 13c o'clock P. M., the debtor banks shall appear at the clearing house, prepared to settle the balance due by each, and at the same hear the creditor banks shall appear and receive the amounts due to them.

Sth. This skeing done, and full ressipts, both for the debtor as well as creditor balances, registered on the record matement of the clearing house, the manager will announce that the settlement is affected.

6th. All errors and reclamations shall be settled at the bank coursers as at present, and no alteration shall be

made on any pretence in any statement or list aft has been furnished to the clearing house.

16th. The hanks associated for clearing house purp shall, from time to time, appoint one of their own nur to be a depository to receive, in special trust, such coi any of the associated banks may choose to send to it safe keeping. The depository shall issue certificate exchange for such coin, in proper form and for conven amounts. Such certificates shall be negotiable only tween the associated banks, and shall be received by of them in payment of balances at the clearing house being expressly understood that such special deposition are to be entirely voluntary, each bank being perfectly free to make them or not at its own discretit being further understood that the coin in deposit to the absolute property of those of the associated bawho, from time to time, may hold the certificates, at to be held by the depository, subject to withdrawa the presentation of the proper certificates at any during banking hours.

For the present the office will be in the basement of 14 Wall street. The manager is Mr. George D. Seym made on any pretence in any statement or list aff

14 Wall street. The manager is Mr. George D. Seym formerly teller of the Bank of North America. The E of America has been selected as the specie deposi

certificates of deposit upon which are to be used in se ment of balances between the different banks. The amount of specie exported from this port du the past week, and for the year up to this date, has

Sept. 26—By brig Florence, for Neuv itas... \$10,181

**28-By brig Florence, for Neuv itas... \$10,181

**28-By schr Mary Clark, for Jevemic... 500

**30-By steamship Arctic, for Liverpool 241,813

Total for 1853......\$16,191,50: The loan required by the State of North Carolina, \$500,000, has been taken by F. S. Lyon, the Bank C missioner of Alabama, at a premium of three per c There were higher bids than this for a portion, but

Lyon's bid was for the whole or none.

We understand that the mines of the Pennsylvania Company are involved in litigation. In the United St Circuit Court of Philadelphia, Judge Grier, Sept. 8th, case was argued. The Philadelphia Ledger reports as

lows:—
In the case of Wadsworth vs. Ueberoth et al.—Arg yesterlay.—It is a bill in equity, to recover possessio certain zine mines in Lehigh county, and also asking an injunction to restrain the respondent from working same. The complainant alleges that the right to the session of the premises is in lien by virtue of lease, whe contained from the owner of the soil some five y ago, and lease thirty years to run. The respondents lege that they also leased the premises from the owner the soil, but subsequently to the complainant, asser that the complainant had abandoned the premises, thereby cancelled his leass. This is denied by the c plainants. This morning Judge Grier came into sourt granted the injunction.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and years. The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and vi

of merchandise, other than foreign dry goods, impo-into this port during the week ending and including day, September 30, 1853:--

Burr stone. 81
Canes. 6
China ware. 225
Segars. 138
Clocks. 28
Coal, tons. 2457
Coffee, pkgs. 4,766
Corks. 296
Candles. 26
Caners. 5 Capers.
Dug. plates...
Drugs.—
Argols.

1,235 Brandy 283
10,947 Cordials 28
28,759 Gin 16
5,627 Rum 11
5,756 Lumber—
5,745 Lumber—
5,745 Lumber—
5,745 Marble 738
416 Maccaroni 190
225 Machinery 10
8,271 Metals—
Brass goods 4
3,180 Copper 35
772 Sheathing do 210
10,695 Dutch metal. 8
513 Per caps. 15
269 Inon, tone. 1,081
101 Hoop, bdlis. 5,942
382 Fig. tons. 1,049
209 Railr'd, bar.16,776
7,535 Sheet, pkg. 500
1,189 Tubes 125
1,688 Chains 142
17,931 Cutlery 117
322 Guns 15
264 Hardware 299
11,692 Needles 5
2,917 Saddlery 10
3,337 Wire 57
6,294 Lead 2,518
1,079 Plated ware 34
583 Old metal. 267
582 Old metal. 27
2,962 Olls—
6,147
2,962 Olls—
6,264 Linseed 482
3,285 Olive 3,290
Winds. 253
5,405 Paints. 550
7,600 Paper 46
7,600 Paper 47
1,715 Fipes. 3,004
3,810 Plaster, 1078 2,205 Opium.... Oxalic acid... Dye woo

wood, tas 4 Logwood. ... 16 Farthenware.1,142 Engravings. Cod...... 1,890 Sardines..... 405 Fruits— Almends..... 181

Pipes......3 024 Plaster, tons. 2,265

Glass..... 94
Do. piated... 109
Do. ware 7 Guano, tons.. 600 Hair, mfd.... 3 Joel Hawkhurst, of Sweet Hollow, L. L. was kill

Hair, mfd. 3 1,736 Varnish. 8 Hair. 48 6,800 Watches. 38 Hatters' goods 4 3,376 Wines. 11,101 India rubber. 30,230 Champagne. 230 Indigo. 13 989 Wood Mathematical. 4 1,001 Mahogany. 440 Musical. 127 14,419 Rosewood. 206 Nautical. 3 1,292 Satinwood. 40 Surgical. 3 636 Wool, waste. 116 Ivory teeth. 109 2,188 Articles for C. Jelley. 20 Jewelry. 19 16,066 Other imports 20 Value of merchandise put in market during MONEY MARKET. SUNDAY, Oct. 2-6 P. M. Quotations for fancy stocks at the close of the market

The principal items of import during the week wer follows:--Coffee, \$54,259; undressed skins, \$93,491; \$52,196; railroad iron, \$117,351; cutlery, \$51,189; in ware, \$41,995; steel, \$47,978; tin, \$155,210; sugar, ware, \$41,900; steet, \$47,978; tin, \$180,210; sugar, \$198; watches, \$56,273; wines, \$51,596. The aggregation of the aggregation of the state of the aggregation of the state o banks of Boston has been temporally compromised Suffolk Bank is to modify its late orders so as to rethe foreign money until one o'clock P. M. until the building now in the course of erection for it shall be \$ pleted. It is said that when this opportunity is given bank to increase its elerks and facilities for busing another arrangement will be demanded by the va banks. CITY TRADE REPORT.

\$3,03

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SAVURDAY, Oct. 1—6 P. 5

ARMES.—There were 36 bbls. bought, at \$5 50 for pe and \$5 57% for pots, per 100 lbs.

Breadertyrs.—Flour was brisker and much dearer. 5 sales included 16,200 bbls.; sour at \$5 75 a \$6; supe No. 2 at \$6 12% a \$6 31%; mixed to fancy Western ordinary to choice State at \$6 65% a \$6 57%; and dyrades at proportionate Squres. There have been bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond, disposed of at \$6 85. The transactions in southwar reacher 3,200 bbis \$6 76 a \$6 87% for mixed to good; \$6 87% a \$7 for fitte; and \$7 a \$7 57% for fancy, per bbl. Eye four commend were unchanged. Wheat was in active deal at decidedly higher prices. The operations consistent ar 74,000 bushels, at \$4 8 2 for common Genesee will 47 a \$1 56 for inferier to prime Western do.; and \$6 for good Southern red, per bushel. We heard that is were sold 2,700 bushels at \$60. a \$35. Oats were analoty for good Southerns. The business comprised 31 bushels, at 79c. a \$69%, for unsound; \$1c. a \$2.6 for Northern; \$2c. a \$50. for mixed Western; and \$30. a \$2 for yellow do., per bushel.

Corron.—The sales were 60 bales to-day, with a can declining saarket.

Coypus.—His civatiled at 11%c. a 11%c. per lb. Dean Himited.

Fruggiris.—To Liverpool rates were firm, and 20, 000 bushels was a year propaged at 11d in hulb.

and decising market.

Corpus.—Herestailed at 11%c. a 11%c. per lb. Dead limited.

Fuggiris.—To Liverpool rates were firm, and 20,00 30,000 bushels wheat were engaged at 11d. in bulk, a whole vessel was engaged for next week at the sorte, and the Rossins engaged wheat for the Sith instat 12d., and another vessel made engagements for the November at 12d; about 1,500 barrols flour were engaged as 3c. To Londen, 4,600 bushels were engaged at 1 in ship's bags. To Havre rates were steady at 20c wheat, and at 75c. for flour. I we vessels were charted to lond at 8d. John's with deads for liverpool at 1. Three or four vessels were purchased and transferre the English flag for the same trade. To California r were dull, and varied from 49c. a 55c. per foot mean ment.

Finovimous.—Pork was in better demand at still higher of the same trade. To California r were dull, and varied from 49c. a 55c. per foot mean ment.

Finovimous.—Pork was in better demand at still higher of the same trade. To the per high. Cutments were as last noticed. To have been 250 bels. prime hard taken at 11%c. per Bed was more inquired for. The sales included 240 b at 84 62% a 55 25 for country mess; and \$12 a \$12 7s city do., per bbl. About 120 tierces prime mess; realized \$18 a \$19. Bed hams, butter and choose, did vary much.

Stock Sales.

Philaderica, Oct. 1.—Reported by Reese & Fepl First Hood. — \$3,000 City 5's, 93; 1,500 State 5's, 2 corps. 56,94; 700 U S 6's, 62; ckp. 1173; 4 shares Mechan Bank, 325; 2 Penna Ed. 49%; 35 do. 49; 32 do. 55,100 celuyikili Nav preferred, 129%; 100 do. c, 29%; 1 do. s5, 23*; 50 Standing ER, 41; 150 do. c, 41; 150 do. c, 10; 120 do. c, 16; 100 do. c, 100